

BR

August 5, 99

987-1230 - 96P-0418 - 97P-0197.

Attn. Sackett Management Branch. (HFD-305)

I am sorry I do not have a name to address this to. I am writing to you to ask for the following.

1. The FDA. food + drug adm.
must do more than put Bacteria warning labels on egg cartons and regulate egg refrigeration temperatures.
 2. The FDA. food + drug adm.
Should prohibit the practice of forced molting of hens. This is unnatural and unhealthy and an act against God, besides being Cruel.
 3. The FDA food + drug adm must ban
Forced Molting and the dumping of factory farm waste that are killing our Rivers
- Sincerely yours, O. Rich. B. Kender

96P-0418

C172

In the 6 seconds it takes you to read this sentence, 24 people will be added to the Earth's population.

Before you've finished this letter, that number will reach 1000. Within an hour... 11,000. By day's end... 260,000.

Before you go to bed two nights from now, the net growth in human numbers will be enough to fill a city the size of San Francisco.

It took four million years for humanity to reach the 2 billion mark. Only 30 years to add a third billion. And now we're increasing by 95 million every single year.

No wonder they call it the human race.

*Solution
Birth Control*

Protein Yield:
1,000 acres of soybeans yields 1,124 lbs. of usable protein.
1,000 acres of rice yields 938 lbs. of usable protein.
1,000 acres of corn yields 1,609 lbs. of usable protein.
1,000 acres of wheat yields 1,043 lbs. of usable protein.
1,000 acres of soybeans, corn, rice or wheat, when fed to a steer, will yield approximately 125 lbs. of usable protein.

Sick over the recent oil spill in Alaska, I am enclosing the message print of Planetary Rape. This message does not call for more zoos but for the urgent need now for:

1. Worldwide Birth Control.
2. For actively thinking minds to develop a totally different food system to feed the masses. Today's present unnatural food system of trying to force factory farmed animals to go beyond machine has no future. Chemically fed hormones and antibiotic injected animals are a thing of the past and a retarded food source.

The future lies in the development of grains turned into burger form with added herbs for taste. A tasty nutritional burger, loaf, bread, waffer, and powders that can be taken in liquid form.

Besides eliminating countless hours that are now wasted in lines shopping and preparing, cooking, serving, eating and cleaning up afterwards, this would cut wasteful energy now being spent on packaging and the need for more landfill to dump in. This would stop the dying of rivers, lakes, streams and earth, poisoned and dying now, from runoffs of factory farmed animal waste.

The development of Spirulina and other such foods as a worldwide food source. There are about 100 different species of Spirulina, a blue-green alga, which is a natural source of protein and vitamins.

8.5 Billion People by 20253

By SARA ENGRAM

Next time you're sitting in traffic or lamenting the loss of another stretch of farmland to development, try to imagine what your favorite countryside will look like a few decades from now.

According to Census Department projections, United States population will grow from 255 million people in 1992 to 383 million by the middle of the next century. That's 128 million more people who will need transportation and shelter, among other things. So if you think zoning fights or NIMBY disputes are tough now, just wait.

With 383 million people the United States will look a lot different: more roads, more houses, more schools, hospitals, jails — less open space, less wilderness and a lot less peace and quiet. But the growth and crowding will be nothing like the crunch that already faces many developing countries.

Consider: In many African countries, population is growing rapidly enough to double every 30 years. Translate that growth rate to the U.S. and by the year 2050, a population of a mere 383 million would seem sparse. The country would have long since passed 500 million and would be headed toward a billion people. Goodbye, green spaces. Welcome to megadensity.

That exercise in imagination lends perspective to discussion of world population — and to the Clinton administration's intention to restore U.S. leadership in international family planning efforts. The two issues go hand-in-hand.

Almost a decade ago, at a 1984 United Nations population conference in Mexico City, the Reagan administration reversed a decade or more of U.S. leadership in this area and announced a policy overtly hostile to international family planning programs. That year, the world's population stood at almost 4.6 billion people.

By the time the Clinton administration took office, vowing to restore U.S. assistance to major international family planning organizations, world population had grown to 6.4 billion. Current projections predict a population of 8.5 billion by 2025 — almost double the 1984 count.

There are a number of people who argue that population growth is not a threat, that more people mean more resources for creating wealth. Plainly, it is true that human beings are capable of solving problems, creating wealth and bettering their lives. But it is equally clear that in many hard-pressed countries, such thinking is simply out of touch with reality.

When economies are overwhelmed by numbers, they have difficulty providing adequate food, clothing, shelter, education and health care. In turn, people in those countries are too consumed by the challenge of meeting basic needs to summon the energy and resourcefulness to achieve prosperity. Some do succeed, of course, but not enough of them.

Meanwhile, governments often become preoccupied with containing the political unrest created by population pressures. Egypt's surge of violence from Islamic fundamentalists is a prime example of the political consequences of rapid population growth.

Economic arguments about population also tend to overlook the pressures people place on fragile ecosystems. In many parts of the world, the human population has steadily eroded the resources — whether farmlands or rain forests or wildlife — for years sustained entire

But there is another aspect to the population issue — the matter of individual choice. According to groups that follow population issues, there is enormous pent-up demand for contraceptives in developing countries, with fewer than half the couples who want family planning services having access to them. Given the choice, most women want to limit their childbearing. Otherwise, they find themselves in a cycle of pregnancies that saps their strength and endangers their infants by causing them to be weaned too young.

In this country's politics, family planning has become tangled up with abortion. But in many parts of the world, family planning services are as close as women ever get to health care. Given the alternatives — constant childbearing or, too often, illegal and life-threatening abortions — family planning programs are truly pro-life efforts.

With an administration committed to family planning, the United States can now resume its place as a leader in international efforts to give families help in the most intimate self-determination questions of all — how many children to have and when. The evidence suggests that simply by giving people the ability to choose how many children they will have, we could go a long way toward stabilizing the world's population.

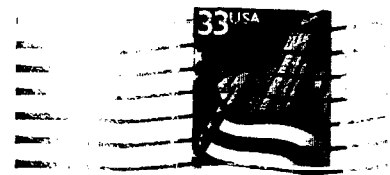
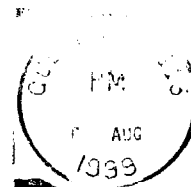
Sara Engram is editorial-page director for The Evening Sun. Her column appears here each week.

The Baltimore Sun
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Are americans any different than the Barbaric Stone Age Savages in the Philippines, who eat dog in this way - In our Factured Fanned Reseased Animals Chemical FIB?

Animals are not ours to eat nor can the earth's resources hold us



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(HCA-305)
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CROSS FILE SHEET

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See File Number: 97P-01971 *C173*
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